BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1814, [NUMBER 1117

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay and Subordinates for the Month of Dec. 1813.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank. Cutcha Seer per a Rs.	[pee	[pee		Rs. Q. Rs.
Old Rice, 1st Sort,	8 2	14½ - seers ₹ a Ru-	14 - Seers ₹ a Ru-	3 Rupees per parah unbeaten,	4 2 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	10 - do.	16½ - do.	22 - do.	2 3 75 per parah, do.	4 1 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	11 2 do.	17 - do.	23 - do.	None,	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	14 - do.	23 - do.	24 -- do.	Do.	Do.
New Rice 2d do.	15 2 do.	" - do.	24 - do.	2 3 50 per Parah,	3 3 00 per. parah.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 9 do.	" - do.	26 - - do.	2 3 per do.	3 2 00 do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18 1 - do.	" - do.	34 - - do.	None,	None,
New Badjree,	17 2 4½ do.	23 - do.	28 - - do.	3 0 00 per Parah,	3 0 00 per parah.
Wheat 1st Sort.	11 2 - do.	18 - do.	22 - - do.	3 3 00 per do.	4 1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	12 do.	21 - do.	27 - - do.	3 1 00 per do.	3 2 00 do.
Doll,	7 3 9 do.	12¾ - do.	16 - - do.	7 0 00 per do.	6 2 00 do.
Mug, 1st Sort.	12 - do.	18¾ - do.	25 - do.	2 3 00 per do.	4 0 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 - do.	" - do.	32 - - do.	None,	None,
Oorid, 1st do.	14 3 - do.	16¾ - do.	20 - - do.	3 0 00 per Parah,	2 3 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 1 - do.	" - do.	22 - - do.	2 3 00 per do.	None,
New Mut,	15 9 - do.	" - do.	22 - - do.	None.	Do.
Old do.	16 1 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Jowaree,	19 9 do.	25¾ - do.	35 - - do.	Do.	1 2 50 per parah.
Barley,	17 3 - do.	20 - do.	26 - - do.	Do.	None,
Gram, 1st Sort.	7 1 - do.	20 - do.	20 - - do.	3 1 00 per Parah.	3 1 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	8 - do.	" - do.	21 - - do.	None.	3 0 00 do.
Cheno,	26 2 12 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	None,
Bowtah,	22 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	1 3 00 per Parah,	Do.
Codrah,	23 1 9 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None.	Do.
Codree,	19 1 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Buntee,	26 2 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Gowar,	16 - do.	" - do.	" - do.	Do.	Do.
Old Batty, 1st Sort,	14 1 9 - do.	24¾ - do.	35 - - do.	1 1 44 per Parah.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	17 - do.	27¾ - do.	40 - - do.	None,	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	18 1 9 - do.	28¾ - do.	45 - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto 4th do.	21 1 - do.	31 - do.	48 - - do.	Do.	Do.
New Batty 2d do.	26 - do.	" - do.	40 - - do.	1 1 25 per Parah.	1 1 44 per parah.
Ditto 3d do.	27 1 9 - do.	" - do.	48 - - do.	1 1 00 per do.	1 0 80 do.
Ditto, 4th do.	30 do.	" - do.	50 - - do.	1 0 80 per do.	None,

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound.—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 Grains.

Kairá, 31st *December* 1813.

THOS. KEATE, *Magistrate.*

Broach, 31st *Dec.* 1813.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¼ English lbs.

J. SUTHERLAND, *Asst. Mage. in Charge.*

Surat, 31st *Dec.* 1813.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¾ English lbs.

T. BARNARD, *Asst. Mag. in Charge.*

Tannah, 31st *Dec.* 1813.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT, JUDGE & MAG.

Bombay, 18th *Jan.* 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a *Parah* is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

EDWARD W. HUNT, *Sec. to the Com. of Markets*

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Farms of the undermentioned Paſſage Boats will be Lett by public auction at the Office of the Boat Maſter, on Monday the 7th of February at 1, o'clock in the forenoon vizt.

1 Mahim,
2 Tannah,
3 Carranjah,
4 { The Ports of Colgon, Mandwim, Thull, Ravance and Allibag.

The Farms to commence from the 15th day of February 1814: conditions of the different Leaſes to be ſeen at my Office.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. D. BEATY,
Boat Maſter

BOMBAY, 29th *January* 1814.

ખાસર·કાંથી·આપીએચજે

શોમવારને·દીને·તા૦ ૭ મી·ફેબરવારીએ·કલાલ·૧૧ નં·બોટ·માશતરની·કાશ્રીશ·મધે·પાશેજ·બોટ·જાહેર·લીલાં ઉ·કરીને·બજારે·આપશે·તેહેની·બીગત·એવે *

૧ બોટ·શ્રી·મેહેમ·મધે *
૨ બોટ·શ્રી·યાંણાં·મધે *
૩ બોટ·શ્રી·ઉરણ·મધે *
૪ { બોટ·શ્રી·કોલંગ્રન·માંદવી·મધે·તથા·થંબ·મધે·તથા·રેવશ·મધે તથા·અલીબાગ·મધે *

એ·બજારો·તા૦ ૧૫ મી·ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૪ ને·દીનેથી·બારી·થાશે·ફેના·૫ ટાની·બોલી·બોટ·માશતરની·કાશ્રીશ·મધે·દેખાડશે *

તા૦ ૨૯ મી·જાનીવારી ૧૮૧૪

શ્રી

મણીચકેરચકેતોકેબીજે ઘેઉ ઉણીબ્યાતરીચી ઘેતીચડે ઉમંણી ઘેગમસ્તનયાચેઘમીગત તાગીકે ૭ મકેમ્રેઘીપરી ૧૧ વમ્રપ ઘેનપ્રકરીમસ્તનકેતીક

૧ મણીમ
૨ વણે
૩ ચીચણ
૪ મ્રેકગાપ સંડપે ચક્ક ચે પક પચાઉપગ કેબ્બીકપં ચરી

મકેતા તાગીકે ૧૬ મ્રેઘીપ જીવંમ ૧૮૧૪ પાંગનચજીરકેઈ કમમ્રનઘેગમ્રપે બમ્યાચ ઘેગમસ્તનયાચેઘમીગતપાઘણે તાગી ચે ૨૯ જ્યાનીપરી ઉમ ૧૮૧૪ ઈંમ્રેજી

ADVERTISEMENT,

In the Goods of ISAAC JEFFERSON late Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs. ANN JEFFERSON, the widow of the ſaid deceaſed. All Perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Brandy, Gin and Beer.

GENUINE Cogniac Brand, Holland's Gin, and a few Hogſheads of Hodgſon's Pale Ale, may be had at the Godowns of Meſſrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co.

Bombay 29th January 1814.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of SAMUEL BOUCHIER, Esq. late a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, in the above Goods, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. HARRIET BOUCHIER the widow of the said deceased. All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR R. BARCLAY, Commanding the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. YATES, of the same Corps deceased; after paying Funeral expences, Regimental Claims and Servants wages has lodged the Balance amounting to Rupees 1,940-1-13, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty, One Quarter and Thirteen Reas, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasurry.

R. BARCLAY,
MAJOR,
1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.

Camp, near Sunkara,
January 9th 1814.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

THE Stewards beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races will commence on Monday the 7th February.

TO BE RUN FOR
ON MONDAY 7th FEBRUARY.

THE LADIES PURSE. RUPEES 600, for all Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard, *Heats two Miles.*

THE MALLET STAKES, of One Hundred Rupees each, with £100 from the Fund, for Horses carrying 8st. 7lb. *One Three Mile Heat.*

TO BE RUN FOR
ON THURSDAY, THE 10th FEBRUARY 1814.

THE HUNTERS' PLATE of Rupees 400 from the Fund, for all Horses carrying 10 Stone, *Heats two Miles.*

A GIVE AND TAKE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees four hundred from the Fund, 14 Hand 9 Stone, *one two mile Heat*, the Winner of the Give and Take at the first Meeting to carry 7 lb. Extra.

TO BE RUN FOR
ON SATURDAY, THE 12th FEBRUARY 1814.

THE GOLD CUP
Given by the Turf Club in 1802.

NOW in the possession of Colonel ATKINS, challenged by Mr. STEWART; the Horses carrying 9 *Stone, Heats two Miles.*

A SWEEPSTAKES, of a Gold Mohur each, with three hundred Rupees from the Fund, for the Beaten Horses of the Season, to be weighted by the Stewards.

Gentlemen intending to Run Horses on Monday are requested to send the names of their Horses to the Secretary, by 12 o'clock on Friday the 4th, that, Hand Bills may be printed.

G. LUKIN,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY 1814.

Byculla Standard.

2 years old to carry	6	7 lbs.
3 do.	7	8
4 do.	8	3
5 do.	8	12
6 do.	9	3
Aged	9	5

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY Next, the 31st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
Honorable Company.

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
Barrack Master.

BOMBAY
Barrack Master's Office,
27TH JANUARY 1814.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

To the Editor of the Courier &c; Bombay

SIR,

The exceedingly parrallel circumstances with the late Campaign in Russia, the then first communication with, and close alliance with England, together with the singular Article in that Treaty which had it been fulfilled would have leagued an illustrious branch of the House of Plantagenet, with the Imperial Family of Romanow, may perhaps render the enclosed Poem allusive to those points not uninteresting to your Readers. The Author seems to address his Patroness as tho' her Nuptials were complete, and she were on the eve of departure to her Throne and Empire.

I will not, Sir, intrude upon you, what must be so generally known, the voyage of that enterprizing navigator Sir Robert Chancellor round the Icy Cape, his journey from Archangel to Moscow, or the offers of alliance from the Czar John Basilowitz that he had the honor to return with to his Royal Mistress: yet, perhaps, a few words may be said respecting that singular Monarch whose name and exertions have been swallowed up in the later renown of the Great Peter altho' perhaps a far superior character. Engaged on every hand in dubious and ruinous wars with Sweden, Poland, Turkey and the Tartar Hordes of the Caspian Regions, he maintained a steady firmness of mind above every fortune, unbroken in adversity, unelated in prosperity, in the former his support and consolation were those studies which had prompted his research for the lost Decads of Livy in the Monastic Chartularies, in the latter he grasped the bold hope that his subjects might be taught to emulate the arts and refinements of the rest of Europe. The instructions which Mr. Randolph the British Ambassador received were repeated probably with little alteration in the late Negotiations betwixt the Russian and British Governments, and it is singular to hear the representative of Elizabeth in the name of his Royal Mistress offering the Russian Potentate a splendid Asylum in her dominions, in case the hard necessities of the times should enforce the relinquishment of his own.

Camden has briefly observed that the Lady Anne Hastings whose hand was sought by the Czar, declined the proffered alliance, abhorrent of the barbaric life of her destined Subjects; her natural sense, no doubt, might suggest that the true enjoyment of life is not the prerogative a crown, and that it consisted in what her royal lover had neither the power perhaps to enjoy or to bestow. When she consulted her own happiness however, it is to be regretted that an example of softer manners and more enlightened mind was wanted in the Russian Court, which would have operated more by the constant exhibition of virtuous accomplishments to humanize her subjects than a thousand acts of the legislator, and doubtless laid the foundation of closest union betwixt the two nations.

Suffice it now to say, that the Poet has taken for his subject that memorable and last Invasion of the Tartars which ended after the desolation of the Country, in the total destruction of Moscow, and cruel massacre of its Inhabitants. The outrage committed passed not unpunished: the very desolation themselves had made was their Ruin, Pestilence and Famine burst the uncertain league of disordered tribes, united by no band of love or loyalty to their chief, and easy was the victory which was atchieved by the Patriot Bands who hung upon their rear in their retreat. The shores of the Volga witnessed their final overthrow, where a few hunger eaten wretches (the miserable relics of a host which according to the lowest accounts had amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand barbarians,) remained prisoners, after the storming of Samara: so complete was their destruction, and such terror did it inspire that this was the last irruption of the Scythian Tribes, and ended a war which for four hundred years with varied success and merciless oppression had desolated the Russian Provinces.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

January 24, 1814.

NOTE.—The Lady Ann Hastings was fourth daughter of the Right Hon'ble Francis, 2d Earl of Huntingdon of that name, by the Lady Katherine his Countess who was eldest daughter and Coheir to Henry Pole Lord Montacute, Son and Heir to Sir Richard Pole, Knight of the Garter, and Margaret Countess of Salisbury, daughter to George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward the fourth, and heiress to her brother Edward Earl of Warwick, who was the last Heir Male of the Royal House of Plantagenet, and beheaded in 1499 by command of Henry the seventh.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORIBEL, MOSTE VERTUOUSE, AND GRATIOUSE
Ladie Anne Clairince Hastyngs,
HER MOSTE HUMBEL SERVAUNTE DOETH IN ALL HUMILITIE, DEDICATE, PREYSEYNTE, AND CONCIGRAYTE THESE YEDRSIS
TO LYVE WYTHE THE ETIRNITIE OF HER FAME.

PROŒMIUM.

Swete Mayde a humbel wryth at thie commonde
Wythe eyger Wyllingneise mie Hondes haive woove
Of wylde Fleuris deckynge the Parnassiane Groove
And wolde preyseynte itte to thie gentill Honde
Dere be the Glouris of a Warryor Londe.
Whose Kynge an Tiybes 'yseeke thie vertneuse swaie
Thof pore the Rymers artie an weke his Laie
Vnworthie of the taske thou didst demonde
Perchaunce whin crouns have honore fro' thie hede
Sume happyre berde the rynging herpe maie train
To note howe firmelye ower hyls of dede
Thie sires hev strade on manie an equel pleine
Or reigale lynes howe ofte wythe 'em hev mette
An Hartyngs linked wythe highe Plantagenette.

Here beginnethe the Yearsis afooremencionid.

I.

One Ouekais Baunke 't was sylince of the nyghte
The mone was shimsynge one the Touris highe
Acroose the waive was thied hir lyre of lyghte
Belike ane Ouphante Brydge to Fancis eye
Ore whyche dan elvis in aerie autremyte
Yn ordered jingline merrimente myte flie
An sky me the cryspin waiter as itte rouled
Or lede the fetive daunce ore lyquid goald.

II.

But Ouekais Cavrrintes diker tynctere shewid
Aie dedeliere gliftere to the streme was given
Whin mydnyghte Fyres aie gonfyre lyghte beftowid
An, for the riplin Tyde arung to hiven.
The bickrin crosne of Touris, the erie for blude
The boultes of warre unpiteonse, furiouse driven
Ar everich yntersul was peeled loude
The Tartarre sheguorne wythe rebeckyn dnorp.

III.

Then the mone beme yatte glimmerid on the waive
Yatte gertte the Kremlyns Sonctuarie Mounde
Aie pailey hewe, and awfull flyckre gaive
Ore uncoothe hepes of wharfome Ruyns rounde
Yatte hevid a smukid em seemid a Nacyouns grave
Wythe sleaghtere redded, and wythe cayrnige crounid
Slowe on the mydnyghte aire was borne aie Knylle
As gentill Pitie bade the worlde fairwille.

IV.

An alle binethe the nyghte starres raie sirene
Was streichid sanguine Terroure ore the londe
The Dogges of warre throfoute hir vayles wir sene
Upo 'hir topemist hyls they toke thir stonde
The yillo hervist, an the ferist grene
Aye souke binethe the watteine of thir honde
An thir foule torch fyre wythe distroctit haste
Stirne ore dipopilatit Citys paste.

V.

Firleste the Foemanes touring Bannir Rolle
Ore Kremlins scathid tourrettes was dysplaied
The Sune aryse on yttes unfirlit scrolle
The morneinge breezis wythe yttes Stremers plaied
Devourin Ruyne ware a dedeliere scowlle
Then ever in fallin houre one loude was laied
Nivergloomed this horrybel or this diforme
The Levyn bretlin throf the murkie storme.

VI.

Yette in yatte tyde of clymmerouse affraie
Hertes wir né wantin for the glourius stryse
Onkai's defendours wir ne flid awaie
Throf pitous soulle an averise of lyfe
No! they wir trewe as is the sune to daie
An as the Lyoncelle wythe foury ryse
Thir gotherid tempiste swolnid to falle more drede
Wythe keenir flaushin on the distenid hede.

VII.

The Boughe yatte bendes yte to the Wyntris Force
Yrisis quicke the Ferists verdaunte pryde,
The Baunke yatte shilves yte fro the wacters Course
The Torrente seles innoxiouse on yte's syde
Whylste ore the vauntin scaur itie murmurs hoarse
An the rude Oke the ratelyne stormes deryde
Thus Mouseo's Baundes yfelt the bidious Strooke
An bendes to yttes flocke remainid unbrooke.

VIII.

Evin whylste thir Cheses 'ymeditatin stonde
Wythe happiefte Blowe to urge the vengefule spere
Whylste gatherin Myriods linkeyn Baunde to Baunde
An menglen Nacyons varied Standirds rere
The Houre retributif wir fatte at Honde
To chicke th' oppriffore in hys wylde career
To thiver sorde an shelde his doughty trufte
An wheimeyn Horse an Ryder in the Dufte.

IX.

Korroosif Rufte 'ynawes the Yron Barre
An kincrose Molde the wynter hardined Stone
An Faimyne brefts the Sinowes of a warre
An whroe fro Piftilens a Wryth hes wone
The Vultyre sniffed the Tartarre Compe fro farre
Hiltringe the helthfule Radence of the fuue
Danke Fogs ore hunge the Champagne & the Vayle
An dethe Dartes thicke wir scattered by the Gayle.

X.

Firme is the Gistdour of a Castell talle
Wythe sosse incircled, aur wythe Moate embrayled
But woe! th' Invadirs Bosome to appalle
A stronger Donjon round their Paythe was traced
Awide ystretched the Horizone was lires walle
Difete and Hongaria thir Warders pased
Wekenefs the Goives yatte rattlid on thir Fete
Enchaynen to the spote, encumereyn Retrete.

XI.

Meike ye hys falleyn Browe, hys sonken Eie
Hys tethe ynashed, hys Hondes y Terroure sprede
Wythe paylie cheke aghaufte he semes to flie
Bewraied Mon, hye to thie utmofte Bede
Thou hefte né Hoope, réanie Comforte nie
An freezen Claie is redey for thie Hede
Counte, Counte the Rilyes of thie falleyn Hofte!!
Are theie al gune? are al thie Warryours lofte?

XII.

Aie meiger Feende upone the Nyghte-Tyde Air
Rydes gremlie shoutinge ore his falleyne Preye
Pointes to the Rackes of Banes yatte blaunchin bryte
Are manie a Legue difyle thee Eie of Daie
Flomes fro atwixt hys shrivellid Lyps appere
An thus him-houles exulteyn on hi's waie
The lethal strooke to Natyres Foie is gyven
An Mon's Dystroiers to thir Helle are dryven.

L' ENVOYE.

An mekre fweete Mayde thyne Eies hev sconned the preyse
The pensif Berde wythe tremlin Honde effaied
As on the mossi Bancke of Trente hem staid
An bayde the Echois wyth hys Sykes compleyn
Whin thou art borne acroose the reckinge Mayne
Ore shalle we miffe thee an the dulouse Tere
Recorde howe luvid the senes whin thou were here
Wyde thof thine Empyre, sumple thie Demeyne
Shall Memorie ofte on Oukais castelled syde
On sirche of senes of erlie Daie he sent
Backe to the Grooves tatte shade thie native Trente
Yes thei shalle ryse, and ore thie Soule presyde
Whe're Lyfe, whe're Nat is ouperit on thie Vewe
An Fancie revellit in her gaudieste Hewe.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 29th JANUARY 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20, JANUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. B. Fonsterville, Paymaster in the Northern division of Guzerat, by the Government order of the 1st November last, is extended to the 28th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, in consequence of the death of Lieut. J. B. Heard, Deputy Adjutant General to the Poonah Subsidiary Force.

Captain Hamilton Tovey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Poonah Subsidiary Force, vice Heard deceased.

Lieutenant Daniel H. Bellasis, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major to the Brigade at Poonah, vice Tovey promoted.

Lieutenant R. M. Grindlay, to be Aid de Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor, vice Bellasis.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept, Ensign John Hobarts Counters, resignation of his Commission as Ensign in the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1814.

The Widow of the late Lieut. Colonel R. T. Heath, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the Pension List, from the date of her husband's decease.

The following alterations are ordered to take place in the promotions, announced in General Orders on the 25th November, 1811 it appearing from the official Register, that Brevet Colonel and Lieut. Colonel Henry Woodington, retired from the service on the 22d May 1811.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lewis, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Woodington retired,—Date of rank 23d May 1811.

Marine Battalion.

Major H. E. Hornby, (deceased) to be Major, Captain Peter Lodwick to be Captain, and Lieutenant W. H. S. Waddington to be Lieutenant, in succession to Major Lewis promoted,—Do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit the Widows of Lieuts. White and Jefferson, of the 1st Bat. 7th Regt. Native Infantry, on the Pension List, from the date of their Husband's decease.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1814,

Ensign W. Cazalet, of the 2d 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to go to sea on sick Certificate, and to be absent for a period of six months from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dated 26th January 1814.

MR. Edward Ironside, Judge and Magistrate at Kaira

Mr. Evan Hamilton Baillie, Register to the Court of Circuit, and Appeals.

Mr. William Forbes, Assistant to the Register to the Zillah Court of Surat.

Mr. Gilbert More, to be Second Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Surat.

Yesterday arrived, under an appropriate salute, His Majesty's Ship Minden, from Point de Galle on the 13th instant. We have not heard that this vessel brings any news, we believe that Sir Home Popham will have under his Command as Commodore, a fleet of about seventeen Sail of Indiamen.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

We have been favored with the following Extract of a Letter from on board the Sir Godfrey Webster.

POINT DE GALLE, JANUARY 10, 1814.

"We have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 3 ships from Bombay but fear we shall now sail without them, as Sir Home Popham has taken charge of the Convoy, and ordered the fleet to be under weigh at 5 A. M. tomorrow. we have been fortunate in arriving here so soon, as it would have been very annoying to have been detained six or eight weeks; it is reported that Captain Hawkey will take charge of the 3 ships from Bombay, and sail for England as soon as they are ready.

This is a vile place for Cables and Anchors we have just parted, in consequence of our Cable being cut by the rocks, and are afraid we shall not have time to try for the Anchor. The Admiral is here, with most of the India Squadron: The report of General Hislop having been seen on the Coast had reached this place before we arrived, it came from Anjengo."

In addition to the information contained in the above extract, we have since learnt that the Extra Ships from this port arrived at Galle, before the fleet, which had been dispatched, under convoy of Sir Home Popham, was quite out of sight; in consequence of which, signals were made to Sir Home to shorten sail. He appeared however to have been too far off to see the signals, and guns were in consequence fired which it was hoped would have the effect of advertising him sufficiently of the cause, to enable the Extra Ships from Bombay to join his fleet.

Accounts have been received from Porebunder dated on the 22d instant, that several Merchants of that city had received advices from Carachee in Sind by a light Dingy which was despatched for the purpose, that they should not send any Boat for the present to that quarter, as six Joassomee piratical Boats, full of men, were cruizing off Carachee, and had captured two Bombay Boats, laden with grain; a third Boat had escaped by throwing a part of her cargo overboard.

The present cruizing ground of the Joassomee pirates appears to be between Luckput Bunder in Cutch and their own port in Arabia.

On Wednesday, a considerable agitation was excited at the Presidency, by a rumour that General Hislop was actually coming into the harbour in a frigate from England; and as it was evident that a Vessel of this description was entering the Port, this rumour was generally believed to be authentic, for two or three hours. It was discovered at length to be His Majesty's frigate Owen Glendower, Captain Hodgson, from Calcutta, having on board Major General Skinner, appointed to the Staff of this Establishment.

Appropriate salutes were fired on the landing of the General, and on the Ship's coming to an anchor.

On Thursday night and early on Friday morning, a very strong gale of wind from the Westward, accompanied with rain, and with a remarkable coolness of temperature, was experienced at this Presidency. We have not heard that it has been productive of any serious mischief tho' at about 3 o'clock of Friday morning it was very violent.

On Thursday evening, a Nautch was given by Ramchunder Cassinath, a Native who is well known to this community for his uprightness and intelligence, and who received so high a compliment from Sir James Mackintosh on the trial of Mr. Briscoe, at his Country Seat at Parell near Hormasjee Bomanjee's Garden. It commenced about half past eight o'clock, and was attended by several of the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement. We also observed as a visitor Gungather Shastree the Envoy of the Guicawar. It must be a source of great gratification to this worthy Native to find, that he enjoys the esteem of the community so much, as to have procured the assemblage of so respectable a party as attended his Nautch on this occasion.

We inadvertently omitted to insert the particulars of the Last day of the first Meeting of the Bombay Races: in directing the attention of our sporting Readers to an advertisement which appears in another part of our Paper respecting the Second Meeting we take the opportunity of recording what was done on the 8th of January, and have also at the same time, to notify that in future the Races will be run in the Morning and not in the Evening, as the position of the Booth is the cause of considerable inconvenience to the fair Visitors who honor the Races with their presence, from the impossibility of keeping off the powerful rays of the setting Sun.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

1. The Batchelor's Purse of 500 Rupees with five Gold Mohurs, each for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 7. lbs. *Heats, two Miles.*

Mr. Remington's C. A. H. Khawn. 1. 1.
Capt. Litchfield's G. A. H. Stick to it 2. bolted 2d Heat.
Mr. Stewart's G. A. H. Hamlet, 3. 3.

	M.	S.
Time of running the First Heat.	4	18
Ditto Second Heat.	4	20

This was a good Race, and Khawn was the favourite and came in, in excellent Style the first heat: it was thought by many that Stick to it, would press him very closely if not, beat him the second—but his Rider could not, tho' he was well rode, keep him in the course, and he bolted about the 2d Half-mile; when Khawn won easily.

2d. The Colts Sweepstakes, of 5 Gold Mohurs each with 50 £ from the fund, weight for age Byculla Standard, *one Mile and a half Heat.*

Col. Akins's -	C. A. C.	Chance.	1
Mr. Remington's -	G. A. C.	Caliph.	2
Mr. Stewart's - -	G. A. C.	Morven.	3

	M.	S.
Time of Running.	3.	20.

This was also a good Race and Caliph, by *Chance*, fell lame which was very unlucky. As it is a great chance if otherwise he would not have won.

By private letters from Canton dated the 17th of November 1813 we learn that a chop had arrived there that morning from Pekin.

Accounts state that whilst the Emperor of China was on a visit, he left his nine Sons in charge of that City. During the Emperor's absence, three Cousins with twelve of the Emperor's Servants and seventy Ladrones attempted to force the Palace which they effected. They put thirty soldiers to death; but the 2d Son cut one of the Ladrones down and shot another when the rest of them ran away.—The outside gates were immediately shut, and the whole, we are happy to learn, were taken prisoners. The following are the prisoners under sentence of death, viz

10 Head Lads, } Bellies to be opened,
12 Servants, } AMD
3 Cousins, } to be cut in pieces !!!
AND
60 others to have their heads cut off.

[*Bom. Gaz.*

We have heard, with interest, of a new Article of Commerce, about to be exported from Ceylon to England. It is Cocoanut Oil; and we should think from all the circumstances of the speculation, it is likely to be successful.

We suppose it may be Shipped *there* considering the depreciation of the currency and the rate of Exchange at 5 Shillings the hundred weight. We see in the Price Currents lately arrived, the Article Palm Oil (we know not if this be the same Article) quoted at 30 Shillings per hundred Weight.

This difference of price warrants the expectation of a handsome return.

It is true Oil suffers more by wastage in a long Voyage than any other article, but, as the Speculators have got their Tonnage very cheap, 7 £ a ton on two Government Transports; they may afford to support this loss—Another part of the Cargo we understand is Ebony—The Columbo Merchants, may smile at our calculations, not being much accustomed to these kind of details, our attention is more frequently call'd to the operations, of great armies and the exploits of great Generals than to the more humble, but more useful concerns of Mercantile industry.

We imagine that it is principally in the manufacture of Soap, that Cocoanut Oil may be found useful in England. In this part of the world we all know its value as a very agreeable lamp oil. But at 50 degrees of heat which is above the medium temperature of Europe, it congeals and is no longer fitted for this purpose. Some years ago, some ingenious experiments were made in Bombay by one of the best informed and most scientific men the Society of India has been favored with; under the idea of its being possible to convert Castor Oil into a substance resembling Wax, by means of the Nitric Acid. This Gentleman perfectly succeeded in his principal object, that of hardening the oil, and very good candles were made of it, but from the difficulty attending the bleaching, he failed in making it generally useful. The progress of chemical knowledge since that periods may perhaps enable some of our Countrymen at home to succeed in a similar attempt with the Cocoanut oil.

We have great satisfaction in announcing that a Challenge, which had been offered by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service on this Establishment to play a Match at Cricket against the other Gentlemen of the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, has been accepted by the latter, and next Saturday the 5th of February, we understand to be the time fixed upon for deciding the Contest.

It is intended we believe to pitch Tents on the ground opposite the Church Gate, for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish to be Spectators of so interesting and animating a Scene.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon Henry Robertson.
Major Wilson, E. Regiment.
Captain Hogg, 2d-2d.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. John Taylor, 2d.-4th.
Lieutenant Knight, 4th Regiment.
Lieut. Colonel Corsellis Gr. Bat.
Surgeon Henry Robertson.
Capt. J. R. Watson, 4th Regiment.
Lieut. W. Hollis, 4th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 21st, Cutter Gurtruida Captain J. D. Wassing, from Columbo.

26th Ditto His Majesy's Ship Owen Glendower, —— Hodgson, Esq. Captain from Galle.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 20th Ship Sourabaya Captain William Webster, to Columbo.

Ditto Bengal Pilot Brig Flora, Captain W. J. Hamilton, to Calcutta.

Ditto 23d H. C. Ship Ternate, Capt. Henry Davidson, to ——

CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 6, 1814.

On Thursday the Hon'ble Company's Ship Marchioness of Exeter, arrived at Saugor, from Columbo, which place she left on the 21st of November.

Passengers on the Marchioness of Exeter, from England.

Mrs. S. Swettenham,
Mrs. H. F. Menzies,
Miss Jemima Ross.
Captain Lieutenant K. Swettenham, 2d Regiment Native Cavalry.
Lieutenant William Menzies, 21st Native Infantry.
Lieutenant E. W. Bray, H. M. 67th Regt.
Two recruits in charge of two horses.
Mrs. Fagan, and Mr, Williams, Servants to the Ladies.

From Columbo.

Mrs. Baird,
Mrs. Frome,
Miss. H. Tolfrey,
Captain Baird, commanding a Detachment of H. M. 60th Foot.
Captain F. Frome, 60th Foot.
Lieutenant W. Chadwick, ditto ditto, and 76 Privates and three Women of H. M. 66th Foot.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Marquis of Wellington was left by the Pilot on the evening of the 30th ultimo, all well, and standing on with a fair breeze, which it was expected would enable her to reach Madras in four days. The Princess Charlotte of Wales will probably not be above three days later in arriving at the same destinatson.

In standing up to Kedgeree on the morning of the 1st, an European belonging to the Haldane Pilot Schooner threw himself overboard in a fit of delirium. The activity of the master and crew was fortunately rewarded by the pleasure of rescuing their fellow creature from a watery grave.

We are much gratified in announcig the safe arrival at Madras, on the 17th ultimo, of His Majesty's ship Hussar. Lord Minto, the Hon'ble Capt. Elliot, the Hon'ble J. E. Elliot, Capt. T. W. Taylor, and their families, were all well. The Hussar was expected to sail in three or four days, after taking on board a considerable remittance in bullion, belonging to the Merchants at Madras. Mr. Casamaijor, late Member of Council, returns to England with Captain Elliot. The Public Treasure for which Sir Home Popham was to have called at Madras, was put on board the Stirling Castle at Sadras. The last accounts left that ship at Pondicherry, from whence it was understood to be Sir Home's intention to proceed to Trincomallee; where he would find orders from the Admiral waiting his arrival, directing him to give convoy to the homeward bound fleet of Indiamen.

DECEMBER 8th.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

January 2, Ship John Menso, from Penang the 22d of November; the Taffa, a brig, from Penang 13th October.

Do. 4, Ship Duncan, Captain Miller, from Port Louis the 4th November.

DEPARTURES.

January 1, The Asmanee, and Abassee, two Arabs for Mocha and Muscat.

Do. 4, The Futteh Mobaruck, Arab, for Muscat; Brig Morning Star, Capt. Smart, for Penang.

Do. 5, H. C. Ships Union, sailed from Saugor.

VESSELS AT SAUGOR.

H. C. Ships *Carnatic, Streatham. Devonshire, William Pitt. Hugh Inglis, Lord Melville, Moffat, Vansittart, Marchioness Exeter,* and *General Kyd; Ships Friendship Gram Para, Nadir Shah,* and *Fassel Curreem.*

MADRAS.

JANUARY 15th.

On Saturday last his Majesty's ship Samarang, Captain Case, arrived from New South Wales, having left Sydney on the 8th of November last.

The Honorable Company's ships Marquis Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales and Union, under convoy of his Majesty's Sloop Psocris, are expected to leave this Port, the latter end of next week. These ships proceed direct to St. Helena, where they expect to join the Bengal Fleet, which lately sailed from Calcutta.

On Monday last arrived the H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales. Captain John Craig, from Calcutta, 31st December 1813.

PASSENGERS.—Lieutenant Minchin, Bombay Marine—Mrs. Mathews, Master Poven and Master Mathews.

On Thursday last arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Union, Captain W. Younghusband, from Bengal 5th January.

PASSENGER.—Mrs. Chrystie.

On the same day arrived the Ship Lady Hood, Captain J. T. Anderson, from Penang left 30th December.

PASSENGERS.—Thomas Robinson, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Capt. Thomas Scott,

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Calcutta Intelligence.

JANUARY 5, 1814.

To the EDITOR *of the* MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR,

I make no apology for requesting you to insert in the Asiatic Mirror, the following account of an adventure in which I have been lately engaged; because I do conceive that it will be perused by most of your Readers with that degree of interest, which from its nature it ought to excite in every reflecting mind. It must be fully known to every one who has heard of the district of Ramgur, that every part of it is infested by Tigers, Bears, Wolves, and such destructive animals; and that not a day passes but instances occur of even human beings falling victims to their ferocity.

Complaints had been made by the Ryots of a village about a mile and a half from our, Bungalows, that a Tigress had taken up her abode in their neighbourhood, and every Second or third day deprived them of a Bullock or a Buffalo. We instantly formed the resolution of putting an end to such depredations, but were under the necessity of delaying for a week the execution of our schemes, until our Elephants returned from an expedition, in which we had just signalized ourselves, near the famous fortress of Botas. Meantime, every day brought new remonstrances and entreaties from the poor villagers, and they had actually lost 8 or 9 animals, when the Elephants arrived, and we commenced operations.

The place of retreat which the Tigress had chosen, was a very large and thick patch of jungle; but she generally confined herself to a bier bush near the centre, and to this we were directed by the Villagers—On approaching the spot we found the ground totally covered with the bones, horns, &c. of the cattle she had destroyed; and when reconnoitring a little nearer, she made her appearance, attended by two cubs, evidently only a few weeks old.—The moment our first ball reached her, she retired into the bush with her young, and in a minute afterwards, made a spring out with one of them in her mouth, and passing our Elephants, she was out of sight in a few seconds—she soon returned however, having, as instantly occurred to my friend and me, deposited her treasure in a place of greater safety—She again entered the bush, and immediately appeared with the second cub which she carried off as she had done the first; and taking the same direction as before, we again lost her.—We then determined on following her, but had not time to deliberate more than a few minutes when she made a sudden spring at the Mahout on my friend's Elephant. We were quite unprepared and the poor fellow was dragged to the ground, screaming most piteously.—Fortunately the Elephant had been well accustomed to such sport, and instead of retreating kept his ground, After having throw the Mahout down, the Tigress retired a few yards, but evidently only to renew the attack with greater vigour. She made a desperate spring at the Howdah, in which I sat, and her fore paws actually tore away the railing, but being by this time quite prepared, I lodged the contents of my rifle in her chest, and she let go her hold. The blood began to flow profusely, and she seemed sinking fast, when a second attack was made on the unfortunate Mahout, still on the ground, and very much hurt. Scarcely had the Tigress reached the poor man, when the

Elephant whose keeper he is, rushed on her and with his fore foot gave her such a violent blow as to throw her several yards distant, and laid her apparently lifeless—after which we soon put an end to her; It is most extraordinary that since the accident happened to the Mahout, the Elephant will not suffer him to be removed out of the shed, and appears to take the most lively interest in his fate. Nothing could equal the distress of the noble animal when Separated from his keeper, which he necessarily was, until the wounds were dressed. He refused all sustenance, would not allow a stranger to come near him, and was only rendered tractable by the man's being taken on his cot to the corner in the shed where he had always slept.

It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding, every Search has been made, we have not been able to discover where the cubs were concealed, and they were of an age that would not admit of their securing themselves by running away.

Your obedient Servant,
NIMROD.

Sheergate, Dec. 24, 1813.

Asiatic Mirror,

In making the following extract from the pages of a cotemporary Print, we think it but justice due to the abilities and industry of the Editor, to call the favorable attention of the public to the Journal he conducts under the appellation of "The Times." Though this Paper has as yet attained only its 5th number, it is easy to foresee (*expede Herculem*) that it will speedily hold a respectable place amongst its old established rivals, and may one-day emulate the fame of its namesake in the mother country.

ORDINARY ASSEMBLY, COLLEGE OF JUSTICE,
Amboyna, *May* 17, 1813.

William Crozier *v.* Nathan Penny.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts, the Attorney for the Claimant, stated the circumstances to the Court, which appeared nearly as follow. The Venus was freighted by the Government of Fort St. George for the conveyance of stores to Amboyna, and for a return cargo to Bengal, but having been unfortunately wrecked at Banda and abandoned, her commander determained to expose the wreck to public sale for the benefit of the underwriters, and Captain Crozier the claimant, conceiving the probability of being able by his exertions to make a profitable purchase, despatched to Banda the Defendant Mr. Penny, as his agent to purchase the wreck in question, which he effected in that capacity at public action for the sum of spanish dollars 3000l. The Defendant, having completed the object of his mission, addressed to Captain Crozier a letter, under date the 17th March 1813, congratulating the Claimant on the advantageous bargain he had made for him, mentioning the stores which were required, and urging the necessity of dispatching without delay the ship Cato (then at Amboyna) for the purpose of rendering assistance to recover the wreck. The Cato is a vessel belonging to Captain Crozier, whose hopes of success in this adventure entirely depended upon the assistance to be derived from her in raising the wreck sufficiently out of the water to render the leaks accessible, which it was necessary should be stopped, in order to keep the Venus afloat on the event of her being raised.

The Cato was accordingly despatched with the necessary stores to Banda, and, shortly after her arrival, the Venus was raised and so far repaired as to enable her to proceed with safety to Amboyna, where, upon her arrival, a plan was set on foot by Mr. Penny andothers for the purpose of depriving Capt. Crozier of his interest in the vessel—The defendant therefore relinquished his character of agent and assumed the character of owner. The claimant, after receiving some intimation of the design in agitation, proceeded to obtain possession of his property, which was at first resisted by Mr. Penny, who however soon after quitted the ship for the purpose, as he admitted before the College of Justice, of effecting the transfer of the Venus to one Mr. Bolston, and on his return finding that Capt. Crozier had left some of his own people in charge of the ship, Mr. Penny, proceeded as commander (to which situation it seemed he had been immediately appointed upon effecting the transfer of the vessel to Mr. Bolston) to oust them of the possession.

The principal facts of the case were admitted by Mr. Penny before the College. He acknowledged the letter reporting the purchase of the Venus on Capt. Crozier's account to have been written by himself, that he had proceeded to Banda as Capt. Crozier's agent to effect the purchase of that vessel, that he had paid the purchase money without any communication with his principal, and that he had afterwards transferred his property so acquired to Mr. Bolston, who it appeared was well acquainted with all these circumstances. As these admissions, combined with other evidence laid before the College, dispelled every doubt respecting the true nature of the transaction, and appeared to the College to constitute very satisfactory evidence of the intention of the parties to deprive Capt. Crozier of the Venus, and, adverting also to the consideration, which affected the legality of the subsequent transfer by Mr. Penny to Mr. Bolston, that according to the Dutch Laws (preserved to the Moluccas by the terms of capitulation) the signatures of two Members of the College are necessary to establish the validity of any instrument transferring an interest in ships and real property, and a duty of 9 per cent on the value of the property transferred being payable to Government, as well as the instrument required to be drawn in a prescribed form upon stamped paper of a certain value, the College felt it impossible, sitting as they then were to administer the Dutch Laws, to recognize the validity of a transaction in contravention thereto, and it was equally impossible for them to admit of a procedure which defrauded the Government of a portion of its Revenue. The College therefore could not otherwise decree, than that the Claimant should be restored to the possession of the Venus, and that he be required to deposit the amount, due on account of the purchase, in the hands of the proper Officer of the College, that it might be ready for the purpose of being paid to any person who should be entitled to receive it. It was also ordered that the Fiscal should be charged with the execution of that part of the decree, which related to the reinstatement of Captain Crozier in the possession of the vessel.

[*The Times*

December 8.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.
First Term, for 1814.

Yesterday, at 11 o'Clock, their Lordships the Judges took their Seats on the Bench. On opening the Court, Sir Edward Hyde East appointed the Hon'ble Charles F. Stuart, Master in Equity, Accountant General, and Keeper of the Records, in the room of E. B. Lewin, Esq. who has resigned these Offices; Mr. Namey was afterwards nominated an Assistant Interpreter to the Supreme Court, in the place of Mr. Thomas Muffin, deceased.

Their Lordships after hearing several motions, directed the Sessions to be opened, and the Grand Jury was called into Court, and shortly addressed by the Chief Justice on the nature of the indictments preferred against Richard Storey and John Peterson, two seamen, committed on Tuesday last, to take their trial for the alledged murder of a Chokeedar, belonging to the Police, during an affray. His Lordship also adverted to the case of John Ernst, a private of H. M. 53d Foot, committed for the murder of a fellow soldier by shooting him with a musket.

Ensigns Stewart and Sowerby, convicted of an assault, were ordered to be brought up for sentence this morning, when it is expected the trial of Ernst will proceed.

BENGAL.

Marriages.]—On Wednesday, the 5th Instant, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Gordon Forbes, Esquire, Superintendant of Chandernagore, and Commissioner for Chinsurah and Serampoor, to Miss E. A. Brown.

On Thursday, the 6th Instant, by the Reverend Dr. Young, LL. D Lieutenant John Grindley, of H. M. 24th Foot, to Mrs. Ferris.

On Saturday evening last, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Henry William Hobhouse, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Mary Anne Palmer, second Daughter of John Palmer, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. James Cockburn, to Miss Eleanor Francis.

On Sunday evening, the 2d current, at the Armenian Church, Mr. A. M. David, to Miss T. Malchus, eldest Daughter of Issaac Malchus, Esq.

At Berhampore, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Thomas Turner, Barrack Serjeant at that station, to Mrs. Mary Ann Wright.

Births.]—On the 31st ultimo, at Purneah, the Lady of Lieutent John Littledale Gale, Commanding the Provincial Batalion at that Station, of a Son.

On Saturday last, the 1st current, the Lady of Archibald Kelso, Esq. of a Son.

At the Lower Orphan House, on the night of the 2d Instant, Mrs. Harrison, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of William Trower, Esq. of a Son.

At Sylhet, on the same day, the Lady of John French, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Wigram Money, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Pascal, junior, of a Son.

Deaths.]—On Thursday last Mr. Thomas Muffin, Assistant Interpreter to the Supreme Court.

At Golagore Factory, on Tuesday night, the 14th December, 1813, at 1 ½ P. M. after a short illness of 8 days, in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Delanougerede, the wife of Mr. Lewis Delanougerede, (Nephew to L. F. Delanougerede, Esq.;) an amiable young woman, sincerely and deservedly lamented by her disconsolate husband, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends. She lived admired and beloved, and died most deeply regretted by all who had an opportunity of appreciating her ineftimable worth.

On Friday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. George Chemmant, of the Country Service.

At Ganjam, on the 13th August, Captain J. B. Wainhouse, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, aged 31 years.

On the 30th August last, at Amboyna, Captain Henry Blanckenhagen, of the European Regiment.

MADRAS.

Birth.]—On the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Colebrooke, of a son.

Deaths.]—Lately at this Presidency, Runganadum Moodeliar Malabar and Gentoo Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Judicature, who for many years had been interpreter to the late Mayor's Court and Court of the Recorder. He was a respectable and intelligent man, and in the important Office that he filled gave general satisfaction.

On the morning of the 30th ultimo, at Arnee, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Cornet S. Croft of the 4th Regt. Cavalry, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

Madras Intelligence.

January 11, 1814.

Arabia has ever been as celebrated for horses of a gentle, generous spirit, as the Arabs for their skill in training them. That this praise is not undeserved, is sufficiently demonstrated by the following incident. During a temporary residence at Bussorah, Mr. T——— went one afternoon to pay a visit at the English factory. Whilst the chief, with several other gentlemen, were drinking coffee in a baleony, an Arab, gallantly mounted, and his horse richly comparisoned, galloped into the court-yard. There he for some time exercised his steed, displaying perfect address in the *manège*; curvetting, prancing, volting, wheeling, and caprioling his Courser with inimitable grace; and with as much expertness in the easy management of his arms, darting a spear in the air, and recovering it again in full speed; with other feats equally dexterous and entertaining. Unluckily, however, for the poor fellow, in crossing a bank and ditch, leading from the area to an adjacent field, the horse being fatigued, fell down and threw his rider head long into the dust. A stream of blood gushed at the same time from the creature's nostrils, and he lay extended and motionless on the ground. The Arab seemed stunned by the fall, but, at length recovering, shook his ears, brushed the dust from his clothes, replaced his turban, and approached the horse. But no pen or pencil can express the anguish and affliction conspicuous in the man's countenance on beholding the animal lying in that condition. At first he raved and screamed, in a delirium of agony; then, bursting into tears, kissed and embraced his horse, bewailing and bemoaning his loss in all the excess of despondency. So animated, indeed, appeared his grief, and so deep his distress, as to inspire a sympathetic affection in the bosom of all the spectators. The Englishmen present instantly called him, up and learning that the horse had been bred from a colt in his house, and was the only support of his father, mother, himself, his wife, and three small children, and that the loss now deprived the whole of subsistance, they humanely raised a handsome contribution for him amongst themselves and their dependants, and giving the man the money, bad him be comforted, and go and buy another horse,. With effusions of the most lively gratitude, yet not unaccompanied by sighs and sobs, the man received the bounty, and once more repaired dejectedly towards his horse, in order, as it should seem, to take off the trapping and furniture: but no sooner had the willy Arab repassed the ditch, than, at a word, the horse started up—his master vaulted upon his back, and rode away full speed, laughing aloud at the credulity of his staring and astonished dupes, and at the success of his own contrivance.

At the encampment of a body of British troops in the province of Bojepore, in the East Indies, one of the Officers had a horse stolen, but the chief missing the rode before he got out of sight of the tents, was detected and brought back. The gentleman, highly pleased at recovering the horse, and much surprised at the dexterity of the fellow who had carried him off from amidst six or seven *sices* (or horsekeepers) sleeping around him, was more inclined to admire his address and expertness, than to punish him. Next morning his resentment having entirely subsided, he yielded to his curiosity. He ordered the fellow, therefore, to be brought before him and enquired by what contivance, he had effected his purpose. The fellow replied, "He could not well explain, but that if he pleased, he would shew him." "Well, then," says the Officer, "since you are so bad at description, we'll see how you did it." Being arrived at the pickets, the fellow crept softly under the horse's belly. "Now, Sir," says he, "pray take notice. This is the way I crawled over the *sices* (grooms)... The next thing was to loosen his ropes behind; which I did thus—I then clapped a halter—observe, sir, if you please,—over his neck, thus."—"Admirably clever, by Jove!" cries the Officer, laughing and rubbing his hands—"In this manner," continued the fellow. "I jumped upon his back, and when once I, am mounted, I give any one leave to catch me that can!" In saying this, he gave the horse a kick, pushed him through the gaping croud, put him to his full speed, and carried him clean off.

On Tuesday last, a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, was holden at the Court House in Fort St. George, before the Honorable the Chief Justice and his Companions, Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—After the Grand Jury were sworn, they were charged by the Honorable Mr. Justice Macnagten; but as only one Bill of indictment was laid before them, which they did not find, they were presently discharged and the Session adjourned. It is pleasing to contrast this Maiden Session, with the proceedings of the Judicial Establiments of other Presidencies in India.

We understand that several Tenders have been forwarded to the Ceylon Government from the Merchants of Madras, for purchasing the right of Fishing for Pearls, in pursuance of the recent Advertisement. A considerable rage seems to prevail, for adventuring in the extraordinary Lottery.

[*Madras Courrier.*]

The Madras Races which commence on Wednesday morning promise to be well attended, and much sport may be anticipated from the Horses that are mentioned as likely to start,

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SYDNEY GAZETTE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1813.

SHIP NEWS.

His Majesty's sloop Samarang, R. Cole, Esq. Commander, left this Port on Thursday, the 14th instant, and has returned this evening.

On Friday arrived the Elizabeth cutter, Mr. Dillon, Master, from the Fejees.

MASSACRE AT THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

From Mr. Dillon, master of the Elizabeth cutter, which sailed from hence in November last, as tender to the ship Hunter, Captain Robson, we receive the melancholy information of a number of persons being unhappily cut off by the natives of an Island called Highlya, among whom were three youths belonging to this colony, with whose parents and relatives we most sensibly lament their premature destiny. The ship arrived at the above islands for the purpose of procuring sandal wood, &c. the 19th of February, and was not joined by the cutter which had sailed from hence before her, till the 1st of May. In the course of duty the vessels were frequently from 40 to 60 miles apart; and by the beginning of September had procured a cargo of about 150 tons of sandal wood, and two tons of Bechele-mar, which the Hunter has taken on with her to Canton. On the neighbouring island of Bough, several Europeans and other Strangers had for some time resided in very social habits, and assisted in procuring the cargo: These persons were, Charles Savage, J. Graham, Michael M'Cave, Terence Dunn, Joseph Atkinson, William Williams, two Lascars, a Chinaman, and an Otaheitan. These people had done consider-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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29 - 1814

SUPPLEMENT TO TH

SATURDAY,

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

able ſervice to the native[illegible]d, and were upon that account much [illegible]d by the Highlyans, with whom they were frequently at war.

About the 4th of September, a letter was received on board the cutter from Mr. Norman, chief officer of the ſhip, which was then about forty miles diſtant, informing the people that a plot had been formed to cut them off, as all the Europeans except himſelf and Captain Robſon were with the cutter, and afterwards fall upon the ſhip, which was manned with laſcars only. On receipt of this information eight of the natives who were conſidered the moſt forward in the deſign were made priſoners, and ſent on board. The ſhip, in the mean time, got aground, and for the ſafety of the crews it was conſidered neceſſary they ſhould both be hove down and repaired. The friendly natives of Bough repreſented the ſtep as dangerous to long as the Highlyans were in poſſeſſion of their numerous canoes, with which they could attack them at pleaſure in very large numbers, and therefore adviſed the capture of their canoes. The appearance, ſhortly after, of a fleet of no leſs than 150 well manned canoes ſeemed to juſtify the propoſed meaſure: the fleet was attacked accordingly, and 14 canoes taken, in performing which, one native of Highlya was unfortunately killed. Four of the canoes, belonging to the chief of Myenball, were reſtored to [illegible] no concern in the conſpiracy. While the [illegible] upon the canoes, was performing by ne cutter, Mr. Norman had been no leſs active with the ſhip's people in ſetting fire to [illegible] native town, compriſing about forty huts, one half of which they deſtroyed. The next morning (Sept. 6,) the [illegible] ſhip in company, got all clear to heave [illegible] cut[illegible] previous to effecting which [illegible]gh natives ſtrongly exhorted the Captain and Officers to go on ſhore again, and take the remainder of the boats, to prevent being attacked by them; and the advice was unfortunately approved. The veſſel's boats was manned without delay; and the people landed, under no expectation that the inhabitants of the town had been reinforced. The tide was too low to get off the canoes, a number of natives who ſhewed themſelves, inſulted the aſſailants with ſhouts and geſtures, and in a paſſionate moment ſeveral huts [illegible] ſet on fire. The people from the [illegible] unconſcious of their danger were [illegible] into ſtraggling parties, and [illegible] in [illegible] if by ſome ſignal given, they [illegible] and [illegible] ſurrounded by at leaſt Eight [illegible] aſſembled from all parts [illegible] with intent to attack [illegible] of the Europeans, among [illegible] Norman, M'Cave, and [illegible] at the change, threw [illegible] and ran towards the boats [illegible] were intercepted, and maſſacred with ſpears and clubs. Nine others, among whom was Mr. Dillon (who reports this tragical event), collected themſelves, with a determination to reſiſt as long as they were able;—they made for the ſummit of a hill near the ſea, and ſix reached the top, but left three of their companions on the way, dead or dying of the ſpears and arrow wounds. As they were [illegible] beyond the reach of ſpears and ſtones, [illegible] high wind providen[illegible] [illegible] arrows, whole flights [illegible] out of their deſtructive [illegible] themſelves with their [illegible] which deterred their [illegible] to aſcend the hill; [illegible] having continued [illegible] ventured to approach [illegible] and was wel[illegible] of his miſſion was, [illegible] rity, provided they would [illegible] natives who were priſoners [illegible] Gladly conſenting to this pro[illegible] the Europeans accompanied [illegible] of the higheſt order and [illegible] to the boats; he went on [illegible] light natives were releaſed [illegible] during this interval [illegible] were by pacific ſigns and [illegible] to gu[illegible] the ſummit of the [illegible] mon[illegible] the [illegible] ning [illegible] low [illegible] to ſee [illegible] weig[illegible] of in-

numerable weapons. The defenders of the hill, being ſo reduced in number, were now furiouſly aſſaulted with ſtones and arrows upon all ſides; but the muſkets ſtill kept them at a diſtance. After about four hours, the prieſt, followed by the eight natives, appeared in view, and hoſtilities were again ſuſpended. They went up the hill, and proffered to conduct Mr. Dillon and his two remaining companions in ſafety to their boats, provided they would ſuffer them to carry their muſkets. This propoſal, after their treacherous murder of the two who had inconſiderately ventured down among them, they would not at all accede to; and while the Prieſt was haranguing on the policy of a compliance, Mr. D. got behind him, and preſſing the muzzle of his gun cloſe againſt his back, commanded him to proceed in a direct line for the boats, threatening him with inſtant death if he either heſitated, or if any of his people ſhould attempt to attack them, or impede their paſſage. The prieſt proceeded as directed; and as he paſſed along, thought it prudent to remind his countrymen that he was their chief divinity, and that if through any raſh act of theirs he ſhould looſe his life, deſtruction would fall upon them all. By a well-timed preſence of mind, theſe three perſons got ſafely to one of the boats, and were happy in once more gaining their veſſel, an event but a few minutes before beyond the reach of hope! Next morning, the 7th, a party went on ſhore with a conſiderable property, to offer a ranſom for the bodies of their late ill fated companions—but, alas! not one could be produced; and the wretched cannibals replied to the requeſt, that they had been devoured the night before.

All the perſons whom we have already mentioned as living among the natives of Bough loſt their lives in the melancholy conteſt, as did alſo Mr. Norman and Mr. Cox officers, Hugh Evans, ſeaman, and a laſcar, named Jonno, belonging to the veſſel, in all fourteen perſons. The ſame day (the 7th) they left the dreadful place, and kept company as far as the New Hebrides, where they parted the 22d ult.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The following is a correct comparative Statement of the numbers of Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners in every College and Hall in Oxford Univerſity, excepting Chriſt Church;

	Com.	G. Com.		Com.	G. Com.
Brazennoſe Col.	68	12	Worceſter	27	13
Exeter - -	56	21	St. John's	25	0
Oriel - -	52	9	Edmund Hall	20	6
Trinity - -	47	9	Pembroke	13	8
Univerſity -	38	3	Merton	9	5
Wadham -	37	4	St. Mary Hall	9	8
Baliol - -	36	0	Magdalen Coll.	0	8
Magdalene Hall	35	4	Corpus	0	6
Queen's - -	32	9	Lincoln	6	0
Joſus - - -	31	0	Alban Hall	11	0

Total, 677 independent Undergraduates.—New College and Souls are omitted, ſince all their Members are dependents; and Hertford and New Inn, becauſe they have no Societies.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed to the Vicarage of Saint Nicholas, Leiceſter, the Reverend Richard Davies, B. D.

"THE SIXTEEN MILLION LOAN.—Since our laſt, we have heard from New York, and find a ſimilar ſpirit of repugnance to the war as exiſts in this State.

The New York Bank Subſcribed - - - -	000,000
At the Manhattan Bank - - - - - -	350,000
At the Merchants' Bank - - - - - -	330,000
At the Union Bank - - - - - - - -	000,000
At the Machanios' Bank - - - - - -	200,000
At the American Bank - - - - - - -	3,000
At the City Bank - - - - - - - -	22,000
At the Manufacturing Bank - - - - -	000,000
Subſcriptions of Manhattan Bank - - -	400,000
Grand Total	1,008,000

"So much for the ſixteen millions, in the two wealthieſt States of the Union!"

Cork, May 4.—On Monday laſt, James B. O'Sullivan, Eſq. the reſpectable proprietor of the paper manufactory at Dripſey, near Cork, gave one of the moſt brilliant inſtances of Iriſh hoſpitality witneſſed in this land of hoſpitality, for centuries. It was an agricultural feſtival. About ten o'clock, 847 ploughs were in motion at the ſame hour and in the ſame field, which conſiſted of 110 acres, and completely ploughed up before one o'clock. Upwards of 12,000 men, women, and children were aſſembled, all plentifully regaled with porter, ale, &c. About 740 ladies and gentlemen were ſeated at table to one of th[illegible]

has a very good harbour, and
but depth. Here are 12 Lu-
es, two for Calvanists, and one
tholics. It was anciently the
he Hanse Towns, being one of
entered into that association.
almost the only language spoken
lish being but little used by the
Dantzic, so early as the year
large commercial town. The
was founded by the Teutonic
he 1111, and was first surrounded
d moat in 1342. The inhabitants
lo homage to Stephen, King of
hout previous confirmation of
nd priveleges, the city was put
n, and besieged by that Prince,
matters were adjusted; and, on
owledgement of their error, and
e fine to the King, he received
favour, confirmed its privileges,
the inhabitants the free exercise
ion.

Staniſlaus, King of Poland, took
city; but this occasioned bom-
the Saxons and the Ruſsians.
en there were no hopes of relief
ch by sea, and King Staniſlaus
ay to make his escape, Dantzic
ugustus the Elector of Saxony.
n. In the year 1732, 1,288.
nd great from the Viſtula, and
m the seas, arrived in this port;
s and 40 bushels of corn, were
his city for exportation: other
of tallow, leather wool, wax,
c. Articles of importation are
cloth, silk and woollen stuffs,
iron, lead, drugs &c.

artition of Poland, in 1772, the
, by obtaining West Pruſsia,
ominios to the very gates of
even occupied some of its su-
circumstance, and the establish-
m-house at Fernon, where the
levied heavy tolls upon the
ere brought from Poland to
ſſed the commerce of this city,
erable degree, that the expir-
imed the protection of Ruſsia
preſsion, of Pruſsia. Several
were exchanged in the years
but Dantzic obtained very lit-
at the second partition of Po-
t acknowledged the Pruſsian
the protecting influence of the
ingdom, of Pruſsia, the trade
ived, and had nearly regained
ortance, when the disastrous
between France and Pruſsia,
fourishing town into a state of
At the approach of the enemy
re burnt down, and, during a
months, about 3000 buildings
re considerably damaged. The
has been estimated at ten mil-
or nearly one million and a
t length the Pruſsian General,
th, surrendered Dantzic, by
the French Marshal Lecebvre.
of July, 1807, Dantzic recover-
tution as a free Republic under
f Ruſsia, Saxony, and Pruſsia,
y which it had possessed before
being nearly 15 miles in extent
esides the Dantzic Werder,
or Friſche Nehrung. The for-
mon fertile island, formed by
Viſtula and the river Motlau,
ve parishes and thirty three
atter is a narrow slip of land
che half and the Baltic Sea,
s long, and not more than
half broad in its greatest
ing five parishes.

ts former constitution, Dant-
into three cities, each of
rticular Burgomaster or Ma-
Burgomasters, a limited num-
, and a Common Council of
izens, elected promiscuously
cities, formed together one
all matters relating to the
he Republic were referred.
stitution is at present acted
lt to know; Dantzic having
rison, which it is to retain
e or, at least, what is termed
between Great Britain and
ce,. In the mean time trade
there is every reason to sup-
abitants of Dantzic are sub-
l law of the French, or near-
h General Rapp is Governor
Proclamations take prece-
ees of the Dantzic Senate,
ornent has not distinguished
action that characterises a
ant State.

BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY 29th JANUARY 1814.

AFTER our paper had gone to the Preſs this morning the ſhip Betſey Captain Wm. Howell, entered this Port having left Buſſora on the 3d Inſtant; and we haſten to preſent our Readers with the following Tranſlation of a precis of Officials advices received at Conſtantinople on the 6th of October and ſent us from Buſſora.

The plan which the Emperor Napoleon had formed was to mark the commencement of Hoſtilities by ſome Splendid Atchievements, and principally by the Capture of Berlin.

The execution of the plan, has been attempted with very considerable force; but the enemy has been confounded and instead of ſucceſs has met with the greatest diſasters.

On the 23d of Auguſt the Prince Royal of Sweden, attacked and defeated the Enemy near Trebbin, and forced him to ſuſtain great loss.

On the 26th of the ſame month, general Blucher almost totally destroyed the army of Marſhall the Duke of Tarentum near Jaucer.

On the 30th the Combined Army destroyed the army of General Count Vandamme in the defiles of Bohemia.

The 6th of September was a diſastrous day for the Enemy.

A Brilliant and deciſive Victory was gained on that day at Dannewitz over the Army compoſed of the Corps of Marſhall the Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Padua and of the Generals Bertrand and Regnier, Under the Command of Marſhall Ney.

In this Battle which will be for ever memorable the allied Troops under the Command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, fought with moſt ſignal Bravery and particularly the Pruſſians, who covered themſelves with Glory. Compoſed of a force of 20,000 men, they ſuſtained with heroic firmneſs the continual attacks of 70,000 men and the fire of 200 pieces of Cannon.

The reſults of this brilliant and important Victory, were at the departure of the Courier 75 pieces of Cannon, 400 Baggage Waggons and 12,000 priſoners. Amongſt these were many Saxons who have ſince ſolicited with eagerneſs the honor of fighting for the liberty of Germany. This requeſt has been granted, and a Saxon Legion has been formed. The field of Battle, and the roads by which the Enemy fled, were covered with the killed and wounded, and ſtrewed with Muſquets, thrown away by the flying: we have collected already 6000 Muſquets.

The Enemy was purſued as far as the fortifications of Torgau.

On the 9th of September the Army of the Prince Royal of Sweden occupied Mulbberg Senſtenberg and Elsterwerda, and was ready to effect a junction with the army of General Blucher.

On the lower Elbe the operations are alſo conducted with ſucceſs.

General Count de Walmoden, who had been attacked on the 21ſt of Auguſt by a ſuperior force under the Command of Marſhall Davoust had retired to Hagenow, where having concentrated his forces, he took up an offensive position, forced Marſhall Davouſt to retire upon Hamburg, and reentered Boitzenburg.

Some thouſands of priſoners were taken from the Enemy during theſe movements. a whole Battalion of Wurtemburghers came over to the ranks of General Count Walmoden.

In every place a conſiderable deſertion from the Enemy takes place: thouſands of Soldiers daily abandon the Standard of the Enemy, and paſs over to the Allies.

In Bohemia the Combined Army, having detached ſeveral bodies of Troops into Saxony, has obtained conſiderable advantages.

Every thing indicates that it is the intention of the Enemy to abandon Dreſden.

On the 10th and 11th of September, he made ſome movements which led the Grand Combined Army to suppose that he had an intention of making a ſerious attack upon them. In conſequence of which the Combined Army prepared to receive the Enemy in that position which has lately been rendered ſo Illuſtrious by the deſtruction of General Vandamme. But he contented himſelf with a display of his forces and his advanced posts retired, and were purſued by thoſe of the Allies.

The army of General the Baron de Hiller had alſo acted with ſucceſs. One of his Corps under the orders of General de Folſeis, posted between Layback and Gitty having been attacked by a ſuperior force, compelled the enemy to retreat, and took from him, many hundreds of prisioners, amongst which was the General Beletti.

Another attack made on the position of General Count de Nugent at Lippa near Tieste, has terminated in a manner diſastrous to the enemy. He was compelled to retreat as far as Batzarſwitza with the loſs of 800 men, amongst which are 450 priſoners.

During the operations in Saxony and Luſatia many Couriers with diſpatches have been intercepted. They contain thouſands of Letters written by perſons of distinction and by Officers of every Rank. They form a striking contrast with the lying accounts of the Enemy on the events which have taken place since the renewal of Hostilities.

An abſtract of these Letters ſhall be printed.

The Enemy endeavours in his publications to conceal his disasters and his true ſituation, and to keep the world in error, but the truth will prevail.

In addition to the above Intelligence from Buſſora we learn, that the Gazettes containing the particulars of Lord Wellington's ſucceſs in the end of Auguſt together with liſts of the killed and wounded, had been received and forwarded; and It is alſo ſaid that Suchet and his Army have been under the neceſſity of Surrendering to Lord Wm. Bentinck, but the date of the ſurrender or the place we have not as yet been able to learn.

There is alſo a Report that Buonaparte, who It will be ſeen from the above particulars had made demonſtrations for an attack on the poſition of the grand allied army at Toeplitz had actually attacked it; and after three ſucceſſive days of ſevere fighting on the 17th of September, was compelled to retire after a moſt deſperate and ſanguinary conflict,—the allies are ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of Dresden, And Buonaparte's Head Quarters at Leipsic, which we believe is about 80 miles from Dresden.

Should any further particulars reach us of any importance we ſhall publiſh them in an Additional Supplement.

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on 08 April, 2017